Pedagogy In Urdu

پورے پاکستان سے ٹیسٹ کی تیاری کے لیے کتاب

PST

PRIMARY
SCHOOL
TEACHER
GUIDE

FOR NTS TEST

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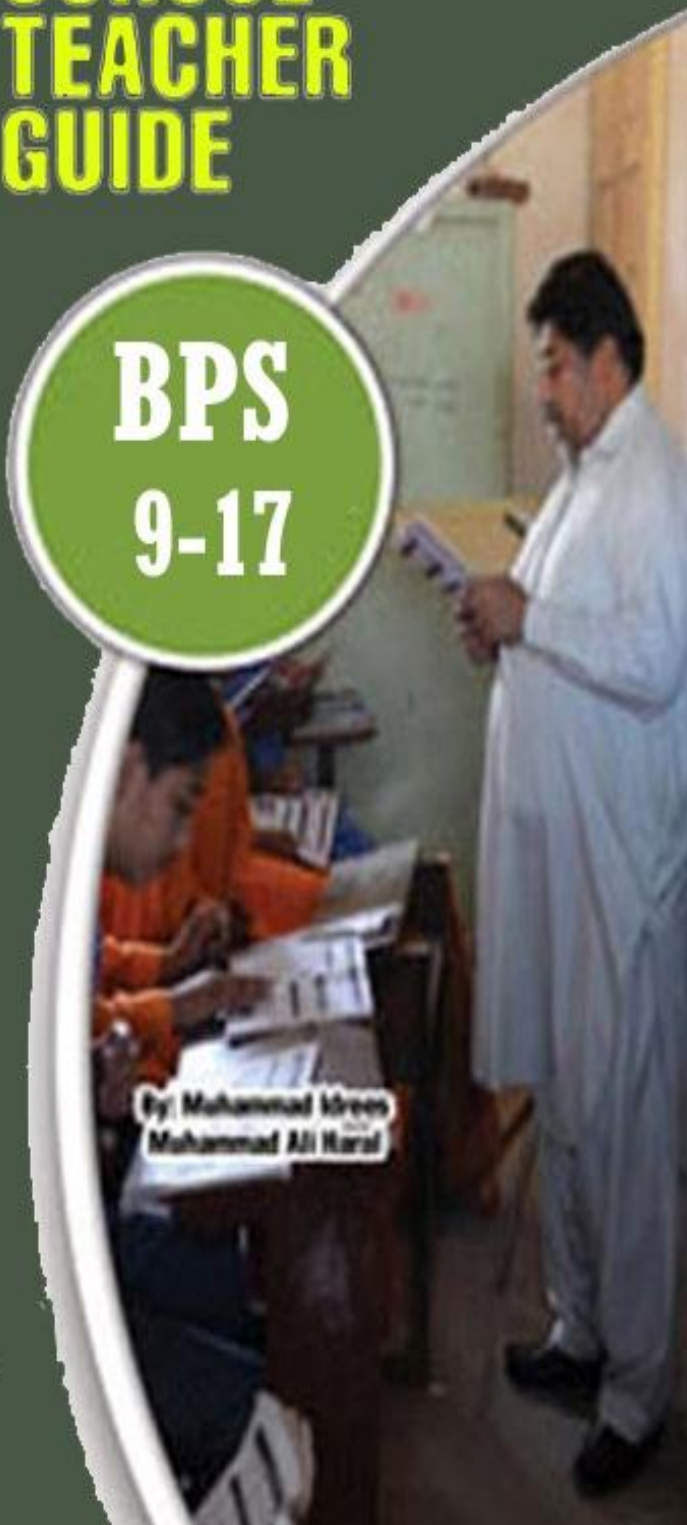
9-17

Solved MCQs For Teaching

By: Muhammad Idrees
Muhammad Ali Naral

PEDAGOGY - TEACHING METHODS

INCLUDING INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING, STRATEGIES, ASSESSMENT, LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

Introduction: Learning is a process and it takes time for children to learn. Teacher should develop such a safe and thoughtful learning environment in which all children can learn. It requires such teaching activities and strategies that all students have active participation in the learning process. It requires the teachers to encourage children's efforts and acknowledge their success. It is also the responsibility of teachers to deal with student's misbehavirous during learning process by using timely and positive strategies. This teaching and learning resource is designed to help you become a good teacher.

تعلیم ایک مسلسل عمل ہے اور بچے سیکھنے میں وقت لیتے ہیں۔ اساتذہ کو چاہیے کہ سیکھنے کا ایسا محفوظ اور فکر انگیز ماحول پیدا کریں جس میں تمام بچے سیکھ سکیں۔ اس کے لیے ایسی تدریسی سرگرمیوں اور حکمت عملیوں کی ضرورت ہے کہ سیکھنے کے عمل میں تمام طلبہ کی فعال شمولیت ہو۔ اساتذہ کو چاہیے کہ وہ کاوش کرنے کے لیے بچوں کا حوصلہ بڑھائیں اور ان کی کامیابی کو سراہیں۔ اساتذہ کی یہ بھی ذمہ داری ہے کہ سیکھنے کے عمل کے دوران طلبہ کے نامناسب رویوں سے بروقت اور مثبت حکمت عملی کے ساتھ نمٹیں۔ درس و تدریس کا یہ مواد آپ کو ایک اچھا استاد بنانے میں مدد کے لیے مرتب کیا گیا ہے۔

The Traditional Classroom: Most of the teaching in our classroom is done in a traditional monologue way. The children sit quietly in rows in the classroom, the teacher does all the talking and the students passively listen to the teacher. They speak only when called on to and do exactly as they are told. Research shows that when students are taught in this way, they get very little (about 5%) of the knowledge. Research also shows that the learning of students improves a lot when their active participation is ensured.

In a traditional classroom, the learning capabilities of most students are limited merely to copy what is written on the board and they are not able to actively process the information through thinking, comparison and analysis. Due to this limited mental ability, students lose interest in learning. Another reason is that teachers do not vary teaching style to suit the requirements of the subject.

روایتی کمرہ جماعت: ہمارے ہاں کمرہ جماعت میں تدریس کا عمل روایتی یک طرفہ انداز میں سرانجام دیا جاتا ہے۔ کلاس میں بچے قطاروں میں خاموشی سے بیٹھ جاتے ہیں، استاد لگاتار بولتا رہتا ہے اور طلبہ استاد کو سنتے رہتے ہیں۔ طلبہ صرف اسی وقت بولتے ہیں جب انہیں پکارا جاتا ہے اور بالکل وہی کرتے ہیں جیسا انہیں کہا جاتا ہے۔ تحقیق سے یہ بات ثابت ہو چکی ہے کہ جب طلبہ کو ایسی تعلیم دی جاتی ہے تو وہ بہت ہی کم (تقریباً 50%) علم حاصل کر پاتے ہیں۔ تحقیق سے یہ بات بھی ثابت ہوتی ہے کہ طلبہ میں سیکھنے کا عمل ایسی صورت میں بہت تیز ہو جاتا ہے جب ان کی عملی شمولیت کو یقینی بنایا جائے۔

ایک روایتی کمرہ جماعت میں زیادہ تر طلبہ کے سیکھنے کی استعداد بورڈ پر لکھے ہوئے مواد کو نقل کرنے تک ہی محدود رہ جاتی ہے اور وہ قیاس آرائی، موازنہ اور تجزیہ کے ذریعہ معلومات کی جانچ کرنے کے قابل نہیں رہتے۔ اس محدود ذہنی صلاحیت کی وجہ سے طلبہ سیکھنے میں دلچسپی کھو دیتے ہیں۔ اس کی ایک اور وجہ یہ ہے کہ اساتذہ مضمون کی ضرورت کی مناسبت سے اپنا تدریسی انداز تبدیل نہیں کرتے۔

Going Beyond the Lecture: By using a variety of interactive activities in classrooms, students' interest and active participation in learning can be enhanced. Such activities also enable students to construct their own knowledge. While designing these activities, teacher must ensure that all students participate.

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تدریس میں نئی جہتیں: کمرہ جماعت میں مختلف قسم کی باہمی سرگرمیوں کے ذریعے طلبہ کی دلچسپی اور سیکھنے کے عمل میں شمولیت بڑھائی جاسکتی ہے۔ ایسی سرگرمیاں طلبہ کو اس قابل بھی بناتی ہیں کہ وہ معلومات خود سے تیار کریں۔ ان سرگرمیوں کو تیار کرتے وقت استاد کو تمام طلبہ کی شمولیت یقینی بنانی چاہیے۔

Research Shows That:

* Students learn and retain more when asked to do something just learn information.
* Students learn more by actively participating in observing, speaking, writing, listening, thinking, drawing and doing.
* Learning is enhanced when a student applies his/her knowledge for benefits to himself and others.
* Learning styles of different children vary and teachers should design activities and strategies accordingly.
* Knowing about learning style can help teacher plan lessons, assignments and activities.

تحقیق سے پتا چلتا ہے کہ:

☆ طلبہ اس وقت زیادہ سیکھتے اور رکھتے ہیں جب انہیں محض معلومات کو ازبر کرنے کی بجائے کچھ کرنے کا کہا جائے۔
☆ مشاہدہ کرنے' بولنے' لکھنے' سننے' سوچنے' خاکہ بنانے اور کام کرنے کے عمل میں شرکت سے طلبہ زیادہ سیکھتے ہیں۔
☆ جب ایک طالب علم اپنے اور دوسروں کے فائدہ کے لیے علم کا اطلاق کرتا ہے تو اس کے سیکھنے کے عمل میں اضافہ ہو جاتا ہے۔
☆ مختلف بچوں کے سیکھنے کے انداز مختلف ہوتے ہیں اور اساتذہ کو ان کی مطابقت سے ہی سرگرمیاں اور حکمت عملیاں ترتیب دینی چاہئیں۔
☆ سیکھنے کے مختلف انداز کا علم ہونے سے اساتذہ کو اسباق کی منصوبہ بندی' طلبہ کو دیا جانے والا کام اور سرگرمیاں تیار کرنے میں مدد مل سکتی ہے۔

Effective Teaching Involves:

* The use of teaching tools, techniques, and strategies.
* An understanding of how students learn, how they process information, what motivates them to learn more, and what impedes the learning process.
* Creating effective learning environment where students are actively participating and engaged with the material.
* The use of different instructional strategies for the development of skills, values and psychological health.

مؤثر تدریس میں شامل ہیں:

☆ تدریسی سامان (اوزار)' طریق کار اور حکمت عملیوں کو استعمال کرنا۔
☆ یہ سمجھنا کہ طلبہ کس طرح سیکھتے ہیں' وہ معلومات کی کس طرح جانچ کرتے ہیں' انہیں کیا چیز زیادہ سیکھنے کے لیے متحرک کرتی ہے اور کیا چیز ان کے سیکھنے کے عمل کو سست کرتی ہے۔
☆ سیکھنے کے لیے مؤثر ماحول پیدا کرنا جہاں طلبہ مواد کے ساتھ سرگرم انداز میں مشغول اور مصروف ہوں۔
☆ طلبہ میں مہارتیں' اقدار اور نفسیاتی صحت پیدا کرنے کے لیے مختلف ہدایاتی حکمت عملیاں استعمال کرنا۔

Teaching Strategies in the New Curriculum:

Making Lessons Interactive: Ask questions, encourage students to questions, engage students in individual, pair, or small-group activities.

Discussion: Discussion is an excellent way to engage students in thinking and analyzing and defending an issue. Students respond to one another better than interacting only with the teacher.

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نئے نصاب میں تدریسی حکمت عملیاں:

اسباق میں طلبہ کی شمولیت: سوالات پوچھیں' سوالات کرنے کے لیے طلبہ کی حوصلہ افزائی کریں' طلبہ کو انفرادی' جوڑوں یا چھوٹے گروہوں کی صورت میں سرگرمیوں میں مشغول رکھیں۔

بحث/مباحثہ: طلبہ کو سوچنے اور تجزیے کے عمل میں مصروف کرنے اور کسی مسئلہ/موضوع پر بات کرنے کے لیے بحث ایک بہت ہی عمدہ طریقہ ہے۔ محض استاد کے ساتھ ہی سوچ بچار میں مصروف رہنے کی نسبت طلبہ ایک دوسرے کو بہتر طور پر جواب دیتے ہیں۔

Interactive Demonstrations: Developing an environment of fun and demonstration in classroom stimulates students' interest and curiosity.

باہمی طور پر عملی مظاہرے: کمرۂ جماعت میں کھیل اور عملی مظاہرہ کی فضا قائم کرنے سے طلبہ میں دلچسپی اور تجسس بڑھتا ہے۔

Role Play: Students learn by acting and observing. Some students act out a scenario and others watch and discuss.

رول پلے: طلبہ عملی طور پر کام کر کے اور مشاہدہ کر کے سیکھتے ہیں۔ کچھ طلبہ ایک صورت حال کی عملی طور پر کردار نگاری کرتے ہیں اور باقی طلبہ اس کو دیکھتے اور اس پر بحث کرتے ہیں۔

Cooperative Learning: Students work together in small groups. During this group work, students cooperate with each other. It maximizes their learning and they get the learning objectives through interactive dialogues.

معاونتی تدریس: طلبہ چھوٹے چھوٹے گروہوں کی صورت میں کام کرتے ہیں۔ اس گروہی کام کے دوران طلبہ ایک دوسرے سے معاونت کرتے ہیں۔ اس طرح ان میں سیکھنے کا عمل تیز تر ہو جاتا ہے اور وہ باہمی بات چیت سے تدریسی مقاصد حاصل کرتے ہیں۔

Inquiry-Based Teaching: It enables the students to frame questions, gather information, analyze it and draw conclusion.

تحقیق و تجسس پر مبنی تدریس: یہ طریقہ طلبہ کو سوالات تیار کرنے' معلومات اکٹھی کرنے' معلومات کا تجزیہ کرنے اور پھر نتائج اخذ کرنے کے قابل بناتا ہے۔

Lesson Planning: Many teachers in Pakistan rely on textbooks only for teaching. They come into the classroom, ask students to open the textbook to a certain page and have students read a portion of the text. Then they ask students to answer questions which require them to reproduce material from the text. Most of the teachers teach all subjects (except mathematics) and use the same style for every subject. By spending a little time to plan the lessons, the teachers can deliver lesson in meaningful and interesting way.

سبق کی منصوبہ بندی: پاکستان میں بہت سے اساتذہ تدریس کے لیے صرف ٹیکسٹ بکس کا سہارا لیتے ہیں۔ وہ کمرہ جماعت میں آتے ہیں' طلبہ کو ٹیکسٹ بک کا خاص صفحہ کھولنے کا کہتے ہیں اور پھر ان سے ٹیکسٹ کا مخصوص حصہ پڑھنے کو کہتے ہیں۔ پھر وہ طلبہ سے ایسے سوالات پوچھتے ہیں جن کے لیے انہیں ٹیکسٹ کا ہی مواد ہو بہو لکھنے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ اکثر اساتذہ تمام مضامین (ریاضی کے علاوہ) پڑھاتے ہیں اور ہر مضمون کے لیے ایک ہی انداز اختیار کرتے ہیں۔ سبق کی منصوبہ بندی پر تھوڑا سا وقت صرف کرنے سے اساتذہ سبق کو بامعنی اور دلچسپ انداز میں پڑھا سکتے ہیں۔

Development of Lesson Plans: The lesson plan can be developed concentrating on the following important points:

1. Where are your students going? (Aims, Objectives, SLOs)
2. How the students going to get these aims? (Lesson introduction and development)
3. How will you know when the students have got the aims? (Assessment/evaluation)

سبقی منصوبہ کی تیاری کا عمل: مندرجہ ذیل اہم نکات کو زیر غور لا کر سبقی منصوبہ تیار کیا جا سکتا ہے:

-1 آپ کے طلبہ کیا حاصل کرنے لگے ہیں؟ (مقاصد اور حاصلات تعلم)
-2 طلبہ ان مقاصد کو کیسے حاصل کریں گے؟ (سبق کا تعارف اور پختگی)
-3 آپ کو کیسے پتہ چلے گا کہ طلبہ مقاصد حاصل کر چکے ہیں؟ (جائزہ/جانچ)

Important Components of a Lesson Plan in Teachers Guides:

1. Students' Learning Outcomes (SLOs): The topics of different subjects have been given in the National Curricula. In each topic, the students' learning outcomes have been identified. In teacher's guides, the lesson plans have been developed on the base of these students' learning outcomes. Each lesson plan covers 1 to 3 learning outcomes. Students' learning outcomes help you to clarify the knowledge, skills and attitudes/values to be developed in students.

رہنمائے اساتذہ میں ایک سبقی منصوبہ کے اہم حصے:

1- سبق کا موضوع اور طلبہ کے حاصلات تعلم: قومی نصابات میں ہر مضمون میں پڑھائے جانے والے موضوعات دیے گئے ہیں۔ ہر موضوع میں طلبہ کے حاصلات تعلم کی نشاندہی کر دی گئی ہے۔ رہنمائے اساتذہ میں سبقی منصوبے ان ہی حاصلات تعلم کو بنیاد بنا کر تیار کیے گئے ہیں۔ ہر سبقی منصوبہ 1 سے 3 حاصلات تعلم کا احاطہ کرتا ہے۔ طلبہ کے حاصلات تعلم سے طلبہ کو دی جانے والی معلومات، مہارتیں، رویے/اقدار کو واضح کرنے میں مدد ملتی ہے۔

2. Time: Number of Periods: Each lesson plan mentions the time/number of periods required to teach the lesson effectively. A teacher may him/herself divide the time for different types of activities given in the lesson plan. In teachers' guides, the same time distribution has not been emphasized. Teaches may also consult the academic calendar for the management of whole course.

2- وقت/ پیریڈز کی تعداد: ہر سبقی منصوبہ میں سبق کی مؤثر انداز میں تدریس کے لیے درکار وقت/ پیریڈز کی تعداد ظاہر کر دی گئی ہے۔ سبقی منصوبہ میں دی گئیں مختلف نوعیت کی سرگرمیوں کے لیے وقت کو استاد خود ہی تقسیم کر سکتا/سکتی ہے۔ رہنمائے اساتذہ میں وقت کی اسی تقسیم پر عمل کرنے پر زور نہیں دیا گیا۔ مکمل کورس کے انتظام کے لیے اساتذہ تعلیمی کیلنڈر سے بھی استفادہ کر سکتے ہیں۔

3. Information for Teachers: This section includes the important information, concept maps etc. that are essential for the teacher for effective delivery of the lesson.

3- استاد کے لیے معلومات: اس حصہ میں وہ اہم معلومات، تصوراتی خاکے وغیرہ شامل ہیں جو سبق کو مؤثر انداز میں پڑھانے کے لیے استاد کے پاس ہونا لازمی ہیں۔

4. Material/Resources: It is an important part of lesson plan that the material and resources for teaching the lesson be identified, for example, the apparatus to be used in activities (e.g. charts, coloured pencils, ruler etc.) and textbook etc.

4- سامان/ وسائل:

سبقی منصوبہ کا ایک اہم حصہ یہ ہے کہ سبق پڑھانے کے لیے درکار سامان اور وسائل کی نشاندہی کی جائے مثلاً سرگرمیوں میں استعمال ہونے والا سامان (مثلاً چارٹس، رنگین پنسلیں، پیمانہ) اور ٹیکسٹ بک وغیرہ۔

5. Introductory Activities: Introductory activities are designed to introduce the lesson or establish connection with the previous lesson. Such activities build readiness, create interest, and identify what students already know about the topic. In introductory activities, student's attention may be gained by showing pictures, stating a problem or a dilemma, or reading a poem/story. A test/quiz may be used to find out what students already know.

5- تعارفی سرگرمیاں: سبق کو متعارف کرانے کے لیے یا گزشتہ سبق سے ربط پیدا کرنے کے لیے تعارفی سرگرمیاں تیار کی جاتی ہیں۔ یہ سرگرمیاں طلبہ کو سبق کے لیے تیار کرتی ہیں' ان میں دلچسپی پیدا کرتی ہیں اور نشان دہی کرتی ہیں کہ طلبہ موضوع کے بارے میں پہلے سے کیا جانتے ہیں۔ تعارفی سرگرمیوں میں کوئی تصویر دکھا کر' مسئلہ یا مشکل بیان کر کے یا کوئی نظم/کہانی سنا کر طلبہ کی توجہ حاصل کی جا سکتی ہے۔ یہ جاننے کے لیے کہ طلبہ کیا جانتے ہیں کوئی آزمائش/سوال استعمال کیا جا سکتا ہے۔

6. Developmental Activities: This section is the most important part of lesson plan. Most of the time allotted for in a lesson plan, is for these activities. Developmental activities grow out of the introductory activities. These activities are designed to attain the students' learning outcomes. During these activities new concepts, skills and values are introduced and these are built on past learning. These activities have this sequence: data gathering activities, data organizing activities, demonstrative or applicative activities, and creative and expressive activities.

6- پختگی کے لیے سرگرمیاں: سبقی منصوبہ کا یہ سب سے اہم حصہ ہے۔ سبقی منصوبہ میں متعین کردہ زیادہ تر وقت ان سرگرمیوں کے لیے ہوتا ہے۔ یہ سرگرمیاں تعارفی سرگرمیوں سے ہی بنتی ہیں۔ ان سرگرمیوں کو طلبہ کے حاصلات تعلم کو پانے کے لیے تیار کیا جاتا ہے۔ ان سرگرمیوں کے دوران نئے تصورات' مہارتیں اور اقدار متعارف کروائی جاتی ہیں اور انہیں گزشتہ علم کو بنیاد بنا کر ہی تیار کیا جاتا ہے۔ ان سرگرمیوں کی ترتیب اس طرح ہوتی ہے: ڈیٹا اکٹھا کرنے کی سرگرمیاں' ڈیٹا منظم کرنے کی سرگرمیاں' عملی یا اطلاقی سرگرمیاں اور تخلیقی یا اظہاری سرگرمیاں۔

7. Concluding Activities/Sum up: Such activities are used to enable students to consolidate and summarize their knowledge. They facilitate the application of knowledge and skills to a new situation. They are generally related to the main idea of the lesson.

7- نتیجہ خیز سرگرمیاں: ایسی سرگرمیاں طلبہ کو اس قابل بناتی ہیں کہ وہ اپنے علم کو پختہ کریں اور اس کا خلاصہ کریں۔ یہ طلبہ کو اپنے علم اور مہارت کو نئی صورت حال میں استعمال کرنے میں مدد دیتی ہیں۔ ان کا تعلق عام طور پر سبق کے مرکزی خیال سے ہوتا ہے۔

8. Assessment of Learning: This section includes such questions or activities that can assess to what extent the students' learning outcomes have been achieved. Assessment is important in all phases of the lesson i.e. from introduction to conclusion. A variety of techniques can be used to assess the achievement of the chosen learning outcomes. Some of these are prepared as part of the learning activities; for example, the drawing and labelling of a map, the questions for evaluating a discussion, the final written report etc. Other tools such as tests/quiz are used at the end of lesson.

8- سیکھنے کے عمل کا جائزہ: اس حصہ میں ایسے سوالات یا سرگرمیاں ہوتی ہیں جن سے جائزہ لیا جا سکے کہ کہاں تک طلبہ کے حاصلات تعلم کا حصول ہو چکا ہے۔ سبق کے تمام حصوں یعنی تعارف سے اختتام تک کا جائزہ بہت ضروری' منتخب حاصلات تعلم کے حصول کا جائزہ لینے کے لیے مختلف قسم کے طریقے استعمال کیے جا سکتے ہیں۔ ان میں سے کچھ کو سیکھنے کے عمل کی سرگرمیوں کے حصے کے طور پر تیار کیا جاتا ہے مثلاً کوئی نقشہ بنانا اور اس میں لیبل لگانا' کسی بحث کو جانچنے کے لیے سوالات' حتمی تحریری رپورٹ وغیرہ۔ دوسرے طریقے مثلاً آزمائش/ٹیسٹ سبق کے اختتام پر استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں۔

9. Follow up: This section includes enrichment activities, projects, questions or homework to be assigned to the students. The said activities enable the students to apply their knowledge and skills in daily life.

9- فالو اپ (مشق): اس حصہ میں طلبہ کو علم کو وسعت دینے والی سرگرمیاں' پراجیکٹس' سوالات یا گھر کا کام دیا جاتا ہے۔ ایسی سرگرمیاں طلبہ کو اس قابل بناتی ہیں کہ وہ اپنے علم اور مہارتوں کا اطلاق روزمرہ زندگی میں کریں۔

☆☆☆☆

PEDAGOGY - OBJECTIVE (MCQs)

TEACHING METHOD TEST – 1

1. **The meaning of teaching method is:**
   (a) Style of teaching (b) Way of teaching
   (c) Art of teaching (d) Substitution of the knowledge from outer world into child's intellect

2. **A teaching method completes with the help of:**
   (a) Various techniques (b) Many tactics
   (c) Many postures (d) Many approaches

3. **What a teaching method is?**
   (a) An art (b) A science
   (c) Both art and science (d) Can't say

4. **It is possible to teach without a teaching method but it is harmful because one cannot:**
   (a) Attain the objective (b) Develop perfection in learning situation
   (c) Deliver organised teaching (d) All of the above

5. **What term has been used when the external knowledge of the environment is fused with a child's brain?**
   (a) Teaching method (b) Teaching tactics
   (c) Teaching skill (d) Teaching process

6. **Which of the following method is termed as an essential evil?**
   (a) Lecture method (b) Lecture-cum-demonstration method
   (c) Assignment method (d) Discussion method

7. **The end product of teacher-centred method is:**
   (a) To memorize the facts (b) To express belief in traditional agencies
   (c) To depend on teacher's authority (d) All of the above

8. **Which of the following is not included in process dimension of teacher-centred methods of teaching?**
   (a) Reception (b) Authority
   (c) Memory (d) Discovery approach

9. **Which one of the following characteristics is present in teacher-centred method?**
   (a) Formality (b) Teacher's authority
   (c) Neglect of innovations (d) All of the above

10. **The dimension of a teaching method is:**
    (a) Factual (b) Process
    (c) Environmental (d) All of the above

11. **The main objective of child-centred teaching method is:**
    (a) To develop the learning abilities in children in free way (b) To develop the skills in children
    (c) To develop independence in students (d) All of the above

12. **Generally in child-centred methods of teaching, the role of teacher is:**
    (a) To formulate the problematic situations (b) To collect the possible material and resources for the children
    (c) To help the children in formulation of their hypotheses (d) All of the above

13. **The end product of child-centred method is:**
    (a) The development of high level inquiry methods in children (b) Imparting full freedom to the children
    (c) Enhancing the potentialities of the children (d) All of the above

14. **In which of the following, the teacher is ready to follow the innovations?**
    (a) Child-centered methods (b) Teacher-centered methods
    (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

15. **In which of the following, the teacher emphasizes on democratic values?**
    (a) Child-centred methods (b) Student-centred methods
    (c) Both of the (d) None of the

above above

16. The salient feature of lecture method is:
(a) Economy (b) Teacher leisure
(c) Communication of factual information (d) None of the above

17. Which one of the following is not the teaching principle?
(a) Lecture method (b) Heuristic method
(c) Assignment method (d) Project method

18. When a teacher is comparatively passive and the students are overtly active and sit as listeners only—this way of teaching method is called:
(a) Lecture method (b) Assignment method
(c) Project method (d) None of the above

19. The defect of lecture method is:
(a) Lack in scientific attitude (b) Devoid of the principle of learning by doing
(c) A one-way teaching process (d) All of the above

20. In which of the following methods, the teacher takes least interest towards the attention of the students in a classroom?
(a) Project method (b) Assignment method
(c) Lecture method (d) Discussion method

21. Which one of the following is required in lecture method?
(a) Training (b) Exercise
(c) Maturity (d) Intellectual skills

22. Generally, lecture method is assumed as the best method for:
(a) High school students (b) Intermediate students
(c) Graduate students (d) All of the above

23. The lecture should be:
(a) Interesting (b) Well-organised and systematic
(c) Medium level with proper modulations (d) All of the above

24. In modern classes, how extent the authoritative behaviour of a teacher is suitable?
(a) To a great extent (b) Not at all
(c) Can't say (d) Depend on the teacher's

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personality

25. Which one of the following is not a quality of a teacher?
(a) Economy (b) Fast pace
(c) Time saving (d) Free thinking

26. The defect in lecture method is:
(a) Extra emphasis on memory (b) Lack of self-thinking
(c) Lack of scientific attitude (d) All of the above

27. What is the importance of rehearsal before actual demonstration carried out in the class-room?
(a) It creates self-confidence in a teacher (b) The teacher becomes familiar with the difficulties which may occur during experimentation in the classroom conditions
(c) The teacher performs the experiment's demonstration in a perfect fashion (d) All of the above

28. The single most important point for demonstration of a lesson is:
(a) Selection of content (b) Lesson pointers and selection of questions
(c) Collection of essential apparatuses (d) All of the above

29. During demonstration, the topic should be presented in:
(a) Problematic manner (b) Debatable manner
(c) Suspending manner (d) None of the above

30. Which of the following perception should be taken by a teacher for presentation of content alongwith demonstration?
(a) Use of examples (b) Presentation of right questions
(c) Vivid pronunciation and proper language fluency (d) All of the above

31. The main characteristic of demonstration method is:
(a) Economic (b) Activity-oriented
(c) Eliminating (d) All of the

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lurking dangers as conducted by expert teachers — above

32. The defect of lecture-cum-demonstration method is that:
(a) It is not child-centred (b) It creates obstacles in the development of scientific attitude
(c) It neglects direct experiences (d) All of the above

33. The pioneer of Heuristic method is:
(a) Prof. H.E. Armstrong (b) Prof. D.S. Kothari
(c) Prof. J.A. Stevenson (d) Prof. Leopold Thorndike

34. The original idea of Armstrong is that:
(a) The realistic aim of science is discovery through pure researches (b) The student's participation is compulsory in pure researches
(c) The pure researches should be conducted on the basis of traditional researches (d) The future of a country is safe in its pure researches

35. The word "Heuristic" is derived from:
(a) Greek word *heurisco* (b) Latin word *heuriri*
(c) English word *humorous* (d) None of the above

36. "In discovery methods of teaching, the students are generally forced to work as scientists." This statement is propounded by:
(a) John Dewey (b) John Little
(c) Armstrong (d) Theodore Bit

37. H.E. Armstrong was working as a professor of:
(a) Chemistry (b) Physics
(c) Education (d) Philosophy

38. The exact meaning of the term *Heurisco* is:
(a) To find out (b) To discover
(c) To derive conclusions (d) None of the above

39. The equivalent term of *Heuristic* is *Euriskein* which is meant:
(a) To visualize science by doing (b) To observe science
(c) To discover science (d) None of the above

40. A teacher-centred method is converted into child-centred method, if a teacher can do:
(a) It partially in a deliberate manner (b) It perfectly through insight
(c) It in a reversible fashion (d) It in the presence of large audience of the students

41. Westaway has presumed Heuristic method as:
(a) Only a teaching method (b) Only a training method
(c) Only a research method (d) Only a method mend for acquiring knowledge

42. Which of the following psychological principles have been followed by Heuristic method?
(a) Principle of freedom (b) Principle of experience
(c) Principle of activity (d) All of the above

43. The central principle of Heuristic method is:
(a) Learning by doing (b) Learning through personal working
(c) Learning through labour (d) Learning through experiences

44. What is the role of a teacher is Heuristic method?
(a) Teacher as a friend (b) Teacher as a stage-setter
(c) Teacher as creator of inductive method of teaching (d) All of the above

45. The main characteristics of Heuristic method is:
(a) Learning by doing (b) Training in scientific method
(c) Independence (d) All of the above

46. Which one of the following is appeared to be a defect of Heuristic method?
(a) It assumes child as a little scientist (b) It treated child as a father of man
(c) It teaches child through playway (d) None of the above

47. The application of Heuristic method in our classrooms is:

(a) Highly practical (b) Impractical
(c) Practical (d) Cannot say

48. The best use of Heuristic method takes place in:
(a) Science club (b) Classroom teaching
(c) Educational excursions (d) None of the above

49. Heuristic method is not suitable in the condition of:
(a) Traditional curriculum (b) Traditional classroom
(c) Traditional system of instruction (d) All of the above

50. The learning of abilities in a free manner gives birth to:
(a) Self-development (b) Spontaneity
(c) Self-expression (d) All of the above

51. The relationship between teacher and student in Heuristic method of teaching can be compared as of:
(a) Guide and follower (b) Friends in a cooperative venture
(c) Participants on a mutual venture (d) All of the above

52. The 'Problem' is defined as:
(a) An unanswered question (b) A mental burden
(c) A continuous tension (d) All the above

53. The fundamental basis of problem-solving resembles with:
(a) Scientific method (b) Heuristic method
(c) Project method (d) None of the above

54. Generally, problem solving behaviour originates in the situation of:
(a) Unexpected difficulties (b) Normal classroom
(c) Classroom teaching (d) Routine life

55. Problem-solving is defined as:
(a) A psychological concept (b) A method of teaching
(c) A reflective thinking (d) All of the above

56. The important step of problem-solving method is:
(a) Defining of a problem (b) Collection of adequate data
(c) Observation of the events (d) All of the above

57. The main characteristic of problem-solving method is:
(a) Learning by doing (b) Development of scientific attitude
(c) Independence (d) All pf the above

58. Which one of the following is the demerit of problem-solving method?
(a) Retarded speed (b) Emphasis on experimental work
(c) Non-availability of textbooks (d) All of the above

59. Assignment method is a mixed version of:
(a) Lecture-cum-demonstration method and individual laboratory work (b) Project method and lecture method
(c) Heuristic method and problem-solving method (d) None of the above

60. The types of assignment are of:
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 6

61. The meaning of home assignment is:
(a) To complete the teachers' work at home by the students (b) To complete the work at home with the help of tutor
(c) To prepare the detailed account of class work at home by the students (d) None of the above

62. School assignment is associated with:
(a) The assignment given to students in their classes (b) The experiments performed by the students in their school-lab
(c) Both the above (d) None of the above

63. The aim of the assignment is:
(a) The development of scientific attitude (b) The training in scientific method
(c) The discovery of scientific facts and (d) All of the above

deviation of its principles

64. **The central quality of assignment method is:**
 (a) Students learning by doing taken place
 (b) The students develop the habit of hardwork
 (c) The method is economic
 (d) It saves teachers from exclusive evaluation

65. **The important defect of assignment method is:**
 (a) Non-availability of the textbooks
 (b) Need of adequate library
 (c) Need of well-equipped laboratory
 (d) All of the above

66. **Assignment method is suitable for:**
 (a) High school and intermediate students
 (b) Higher education students
 (c) University students
 (d) All of the above levels of students

67. **The pioneer of project method is:**
 (a) John Dewey
 (b) W.A. Kilpatrick
 (c) Both of the above
 (d) None of the above

68. **The basic philosophy of project method is:**
 (a) Progressivism
 (b) Idealism
 (c) Pragmatism
 (d) Individualism

69. **In project method emphasis is laid down on:**
 (a) Learning by doing
 (b) Learning by living
 (c) Learning by cooperation and competition
 (d) All of the above

70. **The role of a teacher in project method is:**
 (a) Like a friend
 (b) Like a guide
 (c) Like a co-worker
 (d) All of the above

71. **The most important characteristic of project method is:**
 (a) Child-centredness
 (b) Training in scientific method
 (c) Learning of science through playing
 (d) Emphasis on democratic principle

72. **The characteristic of an excellent project is:**
 (a) Purposiveness
 (b) Favourable activities for focusing children's attention
 (c) Freedom to work to children
 (d) All of the above

73. **Project should be selected by:**
 (a) The teachers only
 (b) The students only
 (c) Both of the above
 (d) None of the above

74. **The nature of the project should be:**
 (a) Most difficult
 (b) Most early
 (c) Average level
 (d) Can't say

75. **Which one of the following law of learning is fulfilled through project method?**
 (a) Law of readiness
 (b) Law of exercise
 (c) Law of effect
 (d) All of the above

ANSWERS

1.	D	2.	A	3.	C	4.	D	5.	A
6.	A	7.	D	8.	D	9.	D	10.	D
11.	D	12.	D	13.	D	14.	A	15.	A
16.	A	17.	A	18.	A	19.	D	20.	C
21.	B	22.	C	23.	D	24.	A	25.	D
26.	D	27.	D	28.	D	29.	A	30.	D
31.	D	32.	D	33.	A	34.	A	35.	A
36.	C	37.	A	38.	A	39.	C	40.	A
41.	B	42.	D	43.	A	44.	D	45.	D
46.	A	47.	C	48.	A	49.	D	50.	D
51.	D	52.	D	53.	A	54.	A	55.	D
56.	D	57.	D	58.	D	59.	A	60.	A
61.	A	62.	B	63.	D	64.	A	65.	D
66.	A	67.	C	68.	C	69.	D	70.	D
71.	B	72.	D	73.	C	74.	C	75.	D

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TEACHING METHOD TEST - 2

1. ***SOLO stands for:***
   - (A) System of the observed learning outcome
   - (B) Structure of the observed learning output
   - (C) Structure of the observed learning outcome
   - (D) System of the observed learning output
2. ***SOLO taxonomy consists of levels:***
   - (A) 2
   - (B) 3
   - (C) 4
   - (D) 5
3. ***With reference to SOLO taxonomy one aspect of a task is understood in:***
   - (A) Unistructural level
   - (B) Multistructural level
   - (C) Relation level
   - (D) Extended abstract level
4. ***Two or more aspects are understood in:***
   - (A) Unistructural level
   - (B) Multistructural level
   - (C) Relational level
   - (D) Extended abstract level
5. ***Integration is developed between two or more aspects in:***
   - (A) Unistructural level
   - (B) Multistructural level
   - (C) Relational level
   - (D) Extended abstract level
6. ***SOLO taxonomy was presented by:***
   - (A) Bloom
   - (B) Krathwhol
   - (C) Simpson
   - (D) Biggs & Collis
7. ***Students are passive in:***
   - (A) Project method
   - (B) Discovery method
   - (C) Lecture method
   - (D) Inquiry method
8. ***Symposium is a type of:***
   - (A) Discovery method
   - (B) Discussion method
   - (C) Lecture method
   - (D) Demonstration method
9. ***In teaching, experienced members guide the immature one's for:***
   - (A) Spending time
   - (B) Qualification
   - (C) Quality of life
   - (D) Adjustment of life
10. ***Which is not the focal point of triangular process of teaching?***
    - (A) Teaching method
    - (B) Teacher
    - (C) Pupil
    - (D) Contents
11. ***The goal of teaching is:***
    - (A) To give information
    - (B) To involve pupils in activities
    - (C) To impart knowledge
    - (D) Desirable change in behaviour
12. ***The rules of presenting the contents to make them easy are called:***
    - (A) Methods of teaching
    - (B) Maxims of teaching
    - (C) Techniques of teaching
    - (D) Teaching strategies
13. ***Heuristic means:***
    - (A) To investigate
    - (B) To show
    - (C) To do
    - (D) To act
14. ***According to Kilpatrick, the types of projects are:***
    - (A) 2
    - (B) 3
    - (C) 4
    - (D) 5
15. ***Activity involves:***

(A) Physical action (B) Mental action
(C) Mere action (D) Physical and mental action

16. ***We move from specific to general in:***
(A) Inductive method (B) Deductive method
(C) Drill method (D) Discussion method

17. ***Practice is made in:***
(A) Inductive method (B) Deductive method
(C) Drill method (D) Discussion method

18. ***The Socratic method is known as:***
(A) Lecture demonstration method (B) Discussion method
(C) Inquiry method (D) Question-Answer method

19. ***Duration of lessons in macro-lesson plans is:***
(A) 5-10 min, (B) 10-20 min,
(C) 20-30 min, (D) 35-45 min,

20. ***In British approach of lesson planning, more emphasis is on:***
(A) Activity (B) Teacher
(C) Content presentation (D) Teacher and content presentation

21. ***American approach emphasizes:***
(A) Teacher (B) Content presentation
(C) Learning objectives (D) Methods

22. ***Which one is not he type of lesson plans on the basis of objectives?***
(A) Micro lesson plan (B) Cognitive lesson plan
(C) Affective lesson plan (D) Psychomotor lesson plan

23. ***A good drama does not include:***
(A) Interesting story (B) Alive dialogues
(C) Very long play (D) Subject full of feeling

24. ***Which is not the objective of drama / role play?***
(A) Recreation and enjoyment (B) Development of social skills
(C) Development of skills of conversation (D) Do make rehearsals

25. ***Drama or role platy is useful for teaching:***
(A) History (B) Science
(C) Maths (D) Languag

26. ***The main types of teleconferencing identified are:***
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5

27. ***Which is not the type of teleconferencing?***
(A) Audio teleconferencing (B) Video teleconferencing
(C) T.V teleconferencing (D) Computer teleconferencing

28. ***Which one is accountable in cooperative learning?***
(A) Individual (B) Group
(C) Both a & b (D) None of a & b

29. ***Cooperative learning is an alternative to:***
(A) Competitive models (B) Teaching models
(C) Lesson plans (D) Micro teachings

30. ***The number of students in cooperative learning groups is?***
(A) 3-4 (B) 5-6

(C) 8-10 (D) 10-15

31. *The essential characteristic of cooperative learning is:*
(A) Effective learning (B) Positive interedependence
(C) Cooperation (D) Division of labour

32. *The students like to spend the most of the time with:*
(A) Teachers (B) Parents
(C) Relatives (D) Peers

33. *Peer culture constitutes:*
(A) Socialization (B) Individualization
(C) Both a & b (D) None of a & b

34. *Which is not the advantage of team, teaching?*
(A) Better utilization of resources (B) Better planning
(C) Better use of teaching techniques (D) Better financial benefits of teachers

35. *The hypothesis underlying team teaching is:*
(A) Teachers fell bore while working alone (B) Teacher are not competent
(C) The best teachers in schools are shared by more students (D) The single teacher cannot control the class

36. *CAI stands for:*
(A) Computer analyzed instruction (B) Computer assisted instruction
(C) Computer assisted interview (D) Computer analyzed interview

37. *Which is not the mode of CAI?*
(A) Tutorial mode (B) Drill mode
(C) Simulation mode (D) Question mode

38. *Ability to develop a life style based upon the preferred value system is:*
(A) Responding (B) Valuing
(C) Organizing (D) Characterizing

39. *Example of cognitive domain is:*
(A) Describe a topic (B) Develop an X-ray film
(C) Type a letter (D) Take responsibility for tools

40. *At the highest level of hierarchy is:*
(A) Understanding (B) Application
(C) Evaluation (D) Analysis

41. *The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objectives is:*
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Five (D) Six

42. *The highest level of cognitive domain is:*
(A) Synthesis (B) Analysis
(C) Comprehension (D) Evaluation

43. *The process of determing the value or worth of anything is:*
(A) Test (B) Measurement
(C) Assessment (D) Evaluation

44. *Educational objectives have been divided into:*
(A) Two domains (B) Three domains
(C) Four domains (D) Five domains

45. *Taxonomy of educational objectives was presented in:*
(A) 1946 (B) 1956

(C) 1966 (D) 1976

46. *The classification of cognitive domain was presented by:*
- (A) Benhjamin S. Bloom (B) Skinner
- (C) Krathwhol (D) Simpson

47. *Cognitive domain has:*
- (A) Three subgroups (B) Four subgroups
- (C) Five subgroups (D) Six subgroups

48. *The lowest level of learning in cognitive domain is:*
- (A) Comprehension (B) Application
- (C) Knowledge (D) Synthesis

49. *The highest level of learning in cognitive domain is:*
- (A) Evaluation (B) Synthesis
- (C) Analysis (D) Application

50. *Knowing memorizing and recalling is concerned with:*
- (A) Comprehension (B) Application
- (C) Knowledge (D) Evaluation

51. *To grasp the meaning of the material is:*
- (A) Comprehension (B) Application
- (C) Knowledge (D) Synthesis

52. *To use previous learned material in new situation is:*
- (A) Comprehension (B) Application
- (C) Knowledge (D) Analysis

53. *To break down material into component parts to know its organizational structure is:*
- (A) Comprehension (B) Application
- (C) Analysis (D) Synthesis

54. *To put ideas together to form a new whole is:*
- (A) Evaluation (B) Synthesis
- (C) Analysis (D) Application

55. *To know the worth or value of material is:*
- (A) Analysis (B) Application
- (C) Knowledge (D) Evaluation

56. *The intellectual skills are reflected by:*
- (A) Cognitive Domain (B) Affective Domain
- (C) Psychomotor Domain (D) Physical Domain

57. *Attitudes, values and interests are reflected by:*
- (A) Cognitive Domain (B) Affective Domain
- (C) Psychomotor Domain (D) Evaluative Domain

58. *Which domain is concerned with physical and motor skills?*
- (A) Cognitive Domain (B) Affective Domain
- (C) Psychomotor Domain (D) Evaluative Domain

59. *The focus of cognitive domain is:*
- (A) Physical and Motor Skills (B) Intellectual Skills
- (C) Attitudes and Interests (D) None of above

60. *The affective domain was classified by:*
- (A) Benjamin S. Bloom (B) Simpson
- (C) Krathwhol (D) Burner

61. *Affective domain is divided into:*
- (A) four subgroups (B) Five subgroups

(C) Six subgroups (D) Seven subgroups

62. *The lowest level of learning in affective domain is:*

(A) Responding (B) Valuing
(C) Attending (D) Organizing

63. *Which is placed at the highest level of learning in affective domain?*

(A) Attending (B) Responding
(C) Organization (D) Characterization

64. *Willingness to attend to particular phenomenon is:*

(A) Attending / Receiving (B) Responding
(C) Valuing (D) Organization

65. *Brining together different values into a consistent value system is:*

(A) Attending / Receiving (B) Responding
(C) Valuing (D) Organization

66. *Affective domain focuses on adoption of a value system as a part of life style in:*

(A) Responding (B) Valuing
(C) Organization (D) Characterization

67. *Psychomotor domain was classified by Simpson in:*

(A) 1962 (B) 1972
(C) 1982 (D) 1992

68. *Affective domain was divided into subgroups by Krathwhol in:*

(A) 1954 (B) 1964
(C) 1974 (D) 1984

69. *Psychomotor domain was divided by Simpson in:*

(A) Four subgroups (B) Five subgroups
(C) Six subgroups (D) Seven subgroups

70. *The characteristic of behavioral objective is:*

(A) Observable and Immeasurable (B) Non-observable and measurable
(C) Observable and measurable (D) Non-observable and immeasurable

71. *Objective related to affective domain is:*

(A) Student can pain a picture (B) Students can draw a graph
(C) Students values honesty (D) Students can write a letter

72. *Bringing together scientific ideas to form a unique idea is:*

(A) Application (B) Analysis
(C) Synthesis (D) Evaluation

73. *Which is vast in Scope?*

(A) Teaching Tactic (B) Teaching Technique
(C) Teaching Strategy (D) Teaching Method

74. *Students find/explore the information themselves in:*

(A) Lecture method (B) Discovery method
(C) Both (D) None

75. *Teacher performs practically and explains in:*

(A) Lecture method (B) Discovery method
(C) Demonstration method (D) Problem solving method

76. *Role of student is active in:*

(A) Discovery method (B) Problem solving method
(C) Inquiry method (D) All of above

77. *Micro teaching is a:*

(A) Teaching method (B) Teacher training technique
(C) Motivational technique (D) None of above

78. *What is the time of presentation in microteaching?*
(A) 1-5 min. (B) 5-10 min
(C) 10-15 min (D) 15-20 min

79. *What is the no. of students in microteaching?*
(A) 1-15 (B) 5-10
(C) 10-15 (D) 15-20

80. *Microteaching started in:*
(A) 1950 (B) 1960
(C) 1970 (D) 1980

81. *Microteaching focuses on the competency over:*
(A) Methods (B) Skills
(C) Contents (D) Observations

82. *Which is more suitable in teaching of science?*
(A) Lecture method (B) Demonstration method
(C) Discussion method (D) Project method

83. *Which one is exception?*
(A) Books (B) Magazines
(C) Diagrams (D) T.V

84. *Which is not included in print media?*
(A) Books (B) Magazines
(C) Diagrams (D) T.V

85. *How many senses a person uses while observing film?*
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4

86. *How much knowledge is gained through the sense of seeing?*
(A) 75% (B) 13%
(C) 6% (D) 3%

87. *How much knowledge is gained through the sense of listening?*
(A) 75% (B) 13%
(C) 6% (D) 3%

88. *How much knowledge is gained through the sense of touch?*
(A) 75% (B) 13%
(C) 6% (D) 3%

89. *How much knowledge is gained through the sense of smell?*
(A) 75% (B) 13%
(C) 6% (D) 3%

90. *How much knowledge is gained through the sense of taste?*
(A) 75% (B) 13%
(C) 6% (D) 3%

91. *According to W. Therber, types of models are:*
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5

92. *Mock up models are those which explain?*
(A) Principles or working of machine (B) Internal structure
(C) External structure (D) Internal and external structure

93. *A field trip is arranged for:*
(A) Making an excursion (B) See other people doing things
(C) Note the meaning of action (D) All of the above

94. *Interest can be created in students in specific topcis of study by the use of:*
(A) Chalk board (B) Fellalin
(C) Bulletin board (D) All of the above

95. *The most direct experience from the following is that of:*
(A) Motion pictures (B) Visual symbol
(C) Demonstration (D) Field trip

96. *Wragg has suggested how many number of students in a microteaching class?*
(A) 35 to 40 (B) 25 to 30
(C) 15 to 20 (D) 5 to 10

97. *Method based on the facts that students learn association, activity and cooperation is known as:*
(A) Demonstration (B) Project
(C) Problem-solving (D) Discussion

98. *Exhibition of science fairs promote students ability of:*
(A) Knowledge and comprehension (B) Comprehension and application
(C) Higher order skills (D) Lower order skills

99. *The ultimate focus of scientific method is on:*
(A) Hypothesis formulation (B) Observations
(C) Experimentation (D) Formulation of a law/theory

100. *What is the first step in the Project method of teaching?*
(A) Determination of activities (B) Determination of objectives
(C) Planning (D) Distribution of work

101. *Which one is not the Psychological principle of teaching?*
(A) Proceed from concrete to abstract (B) Proceed from complex to simple
(C) Proceed from known to unknown (D) Proceed from simple to difficult

102. *Which is the best method of teaching science at school level?*
(A) Lecture (B) Analytical
(C) Direct (D) Demonstration

103. *Which is not the step of scientific method?*
(A) Observation (B) Experiment
(C) Prediction (D) Interview

104. *The ultimate result of scientific method?*
(A) Development of knowledge (B) Development of senses
(C) Both a & b (D) None of a & b

105. *Aims are:*
(A) National expectations (B) Institution expectations
(C) Learning expectations (D) None of the above

106. *Goals are at:*
(A) National level (B) Subject level
(C) Classroom level (D) All of the above

107. *Objectives are at:*
(A) National level (B) Subject level
(C) Classroom level (D) All of the above

108. Inquiry means:
(A) To investigate (B) To learn
(C) To teach (D) To find

109. Inquiry method includes:
(A) Observation (B) Experiments
(C) Questioning answering (D) Showing

110. Which one is the best for large group instruction?
(A) Lecture method (B) Demonstration method
(C) Project method (D) Inquiry method

111. Useful for higher classes is:
(A) Lecture method (B) Demonstration method
(C) Project method (D) Inquiry method

112. First component of lesson planning is:
(A) Objective (B) Presentation
(C) Homework (D) Summary

113. The teaching method recommended for elementary school science in Pakistan is:
(A) Lecture method (B) Project method
(C) Activity method (D) Laboratory method

114. Demonstration means:
(A) To perform (B) To develop
(C) To show (D) To observe

115. Herbert model for lesson planning has steps:
(A) Three (B) Four
(C) Five (D) Six

116. Discovery method is advanced method of:
(A) Heuristic method (B) Inquiry method
(C) Both a & b (D) None of a & b

117. The steps to be taken in problem solving method are:
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five

118. Method based on Deway's philosophy is:
(A) Lecture method (B) Demonstration method
(C) Inquiry method (D) Project method

119. Who says that project is a purposeful activity?
(A) Deway (B) Stevenson
(C) Ballard (D) Kilpatrick

120. Which is not the step of project method?
(A) Planning (B) Execution
(C) Analysis (D) Evaluation

121. Programmed learning was presented by:
(A) J.S. Burner (B) Benjamin Bloom
(C) John Dewey (D) B.F. Skinner

122. Portfolio is the collection of:
(A) School record (B) Teacher work
(C) Student work (D) Office work

123. In programmed learning, learning takes place under:
(A) Natural conditions (B) Artificial conditions
(C) Controlled conditions (D) Planned conditions

124. Teaching method based upon the assumption of Herbert Spencer that the learner should be told as little as possible is:

(A) Heuristics Method (B) Demonstration Method
(C) Discussion Method (D) Lecture Method

125. An overall procedure which is adopted by a teacher to achieve certain goals is:

(A) Method (B) Technique
(C) Strategy (D) Tactic

126. Selection of different media for different students is done in:

(A) Role Playing (B) Individualized Instruction
(C) Programmed Instruction (D) Computer Assistant Instruction

127. A repeated performance of learning act until attainment of desired level of skill to do the act correctly is:

(A) Demonstration Method (B) Problem Solving Method
(C) Project Method (D) Drill Method

128. A process in which a small group assembles to communicate with each other, using speaking, listening and non-verbal processes in order to achieve instructional objectives is:

(A) Lecture Method (B) Discussion Method
(C) Question Answer Method (D) Demonstration Method

129. During discussion method, teacher passes/announces a:

(A) Exercise (B) Activity
(C) Topic (D) Question

130. The surface category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:

(A) Five Stages (B) Four Stages
(C) Three Stages (D) Two Stages

131. The 'surface' category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:

(A) Prestructural and Unistructural (B) Unistructural and Multistructural
(C) Multistructural and Relational (D) Relational and extended Abstract

132. The 'deep' category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:

(A) Prestructural and Unistructural (B) Unistracutural and Multistructural
(C) Multistructural and Relational (D) Relational and Extended Abstract

133. Synthesis requires:

(A) Formulation of new structural material (B) Understanding the structure of the material
(C) Judge the value of material (D) Use the material in new situation

134. Microteaching is a technique of teaching:

(A) In classroom (B) Subject in detail
(C) By more than one teacher (D) A narrow and specific skill

135. The fixation of correct information through repetition is caused by:

(A) Lecture Method (B) Demonstration Method
(C) Activity Method (D) Drill Method

136. The domain which deals with physical abilities and coordination objectives is called:

(A) Affective Domain (B) Psychomotor Domain

(C) Cognitive Domain (D) Solo Taxonomy

137. Lecture method is generally described as:

(A) Teacher Centered (B) Child Centered
(C) Activity Centered (D) Education Centered

138. The name of Heuristic method is derived from the Greek word:

(A) Hervules (B) Hero
(C) Heurises (D) None of the above

139. "Teaching is a form interpersonal influence aimed at the changing the behaviour potential of another is the view presented by:

(A) N.L. Gage (B) A. Flanders
(C) M.C. Morrison (D) P.B. Frost

140. Solo taxonomy provides systematic way of describing the learner's:

(A) Ability (B) Understanding
(C) Performance (D) Skill

141. Lesson plan makes the work:

(A) Regular (B) Systematic
(C) Organized (D) All of above

142. Simulation is an elaborate type of:

(A) Role play (B) Gaming
(C) Socio drama (D) All of above

143. Basic feature in lesson planning is:

(A) Content (B) Method
(C) Objective (D) Evaluation

144. The method based on the psychological principle of "Trial and Error" is:

(A) Heuristic method (B) Problem solving method
(C) Project method (D) Activity method

145. ***A student performs a skill independently at the level of psychomotor domain is:***

(A) Imitation (B) Manipulation
(C) Precision (D) Articulation

146. ***Questioning by students is a sign of ________ teaching.***

(A) Experimental (B) Scholastic
(C) Systematic (D) Motivated

147. ***Frequent correction of wrong answers is least likely to promote achievement among students of lower:***

(A) Economic status (B) Socioeconomic status
(C) Social status (D) Status

148. ***Motivation, in the process of learning, creates interest for learning among young:***

(A) Children (B) Motivators
(C) Learners (D) Students

149. ***A psychologist using the method of naturalistic observation would observe behariour as it hapens outside the laboratory or:***

(A) Library (B) Examination hall
(C) Hospital (D) Clinic

150. ***The process whereby the genetic factors limit an individual's responsiveness to the environment is called:***

(A) Range of reaction (B) Range of action
(C) Range of response (D) Range of experiment

151. ***Career education should begin in:***

(A) 1st grade (B) Fifth grade
(C) Sixth grade (D) Kindergarten

152. ***The Gestalt Kheorists augmented the insight theory of:***
(A) Understanding (B) Learning
(C) Motivation (D) Association

153. ***Group tests that have norms for each grade and that are administered in accordance with uniform procedures listed in a manual of instruction are called:***
(A) Developmental tests (B) Qualified tests
(C) Normalized tests (D) Standardized tests

154. ***When children become active members of their peer group?***
(A) In adolescence (B) In adulthood
(C) In early age (D) In childhood

155. ***Discussing an individual pupil's test marks with the class is not a sound mental hygiene:***
(A) Behaviour (B) Standard
(C) Mark (D) Practice

156. ***When the majority of students in a science class are well below grade level in reading, who should plan many hands-on activities?***
(A) Teacher (B) Parents
(C) Educator (D) Principal

157. ***Frobel's most important contribution to education was his development of:***
(A) Secondary level (B) Primary level
(C) Elementary level (D) Kindergarten

158. ***What is a 'dyslexia'?***
(A) Listening disorder (B) Reading disorder
(C) Mental disorder (D) Learning disorder

159. ***The teacher should provide the child with purposeful activities that legitimize the need for movement to be successful with an:***
(A) Overactive child (B) Overintelligent child
(C) Overage child (D) Overboard child

160. ***A child weak in studies can be improved through counselling and:***
(A) Teaching classes (B) Remedial classes
(C) Experimental classes (D) Disciplinary classes

161. ***In which teaching aid, a blackboard can be included?***
(A) Visual aid (B) Audio aid
(C) Audio-visual aid (D) Casual aid

162. ***An effective teacher shall ensure competition or ________ as the situation demands.***
(A) Punishment (B) Teaching
(C) Cooperation (D) Communication

163. ***Knowledge of child psychology is a must for primary teacher because it helps the teacher in understanding the:***
(A) Nature of children (B) Behaviour of children
(C) Attitudes of children (D) Differences of children

164. ***The statement "children actively construct their understanding of the world" is attributed to:***
(A) Kohlberg (B) Frobel

(C) Pavlov (D) Piaget

165. ***What is called a small machine used in the reading program to increase rate of speed?***
(A) Digital device (B) Tachistoscope
(C) Mnemonic device (D) None of these

166. ***The discovery method of learning is best exemplified by experimentation in a:***
(A) Class (B) Science laboratory
(C) School (D) Ground

167. ***An increase in comprehension skill is most likely to result from guided:***
(A) Habitual reading (B) Effective reading
(C) Oral reading (D) Silent reading

168. ***The current view of childhood assumes that childhood is a unique period of:***
(A) Growth (B) Evolution
(C) Planning (D) Exposure

169. ***The best procedure for a teacher to adopt with a pupil who frequently strammers is to suggest that the parents seek:***
(A) Medicinal help (B) Professional help
(C) Tutorial help (D) Parental help

170. ***Remaining calm and just looking at students is a best way to control noise in:***
(A) Laboratory (B) School
(C) Classroom (D) Assembly

171. ***Creative writing should be an activity planned for:***
(A) All children (B) High class students
(C) Elementary students (D) Special children

172. ***The movement of behaviour modification, wherein tokens are awarded for correct responses, is a reflection of thorndike's law of:***
(A) Behaviour (B) Achievement
(C) Correlation (D) Effect

173. ***In school and classroom environment, the child's ________ development is defined in a best way.***
(A) Cognitive (B) Learning
(C) Psychological (D) Cultural

174. ***To guide student's growth should be a teacher's:***
(A) Domain (B) Matter
(C) Attitude (D) Motto

175. ***A teacher who creates interests in the subject amongst the students is the most:***
(A) Competent (B) Authoritative
(C) Complex (D) Commanding

176. ***Who advanced the idea of the five formal steps in learning?***
(A) Pestalozzi (B) James Franklin
(C) Justin Pfifer (D) Johann Herbert

177. ***"Development is a never endig process." This idea is associated with the principle of:***
(A) Development (B) Performanc

(C) Continuity (D) Interrelation

178. *Who proposed the important theories of moral development?*
(A) Herbert (B) Pestalozzi
(C) Coleman (D) Kohlberg

179. *The discovery method of teaching is best exemplified by independent:*
(A) Work projects (B) Test projects
(C) Study projects (D) Tutorial projects

180. *A teacher who loves to ________ will be liked the most by students.*
(A) Teach (B) Work
(C) Study (D) Evaluate

181. *Who presented the educational philosophy that "the individual develops through the head, the heart, and the hand"?*
(A) Kohlberg (B) Frobel
(C) Pestalozzi (D) Herbert

182. *Educational __________ is related to the objective that a teacher should make an attempt to understand the potentialities of students.*
(A) Psychology (B) Philosophy
(C) Ethics (D) Sociology

183. *The teacher introduces a problem-solving lesson with a good motivation and then asks for proposed:*
(A) Ideas (B) Solutions
(C) Suggestions (D) Proposals

184. *Who developed the interactive analysis category system in education for increasing the teacher effectiveness?*
(A) Frobel (B) Pestalozzi
(C) Flander (D) Simon

185. *A child from a _________ home will experience the greatest difficulty with independent study.*
(A) Disorganized (B) Discriminate
(C) Discourse (D) Discouragement

186. *The term 'identical elements' is closely associated with transfer of:*
(A) Feelings (B) Traits
(C) Characteristics (D) Learning

187. *A new teacher to start with will have to establish rapport with the:*
(A) Society (B) Faculty
(C) Students (D) Studies

188. *Students who do better in high school tend to do better in college. This is an example of a positive:*
(A) Participation (B) Understanding
(C) Transference (D) Correlation

189. *Who identified the four distinct stages of children's intellectual development?*
(A) Piaget (B) Simon
(C) Kohlberg (D) Edmond

190. 23*Teaching at which level is teacher-centered?*

(A) Amateur (B) Concrete
(C) Authoritarian (D) Professional

191. *The medium of education should be:*
(A) National language (B) International language
(C) Mother language (D) Regional language

192. *Teaching is called a noble profession because it is a type of service provided to the:*
(A) Self (B) Society
(C) Institution (D) Department

193. *Dropping out from school means to leave the school:*
(A) Forever (B) For the time being
(C) Casually (D) None of these

194. *As far as socialising agency is concerned, a school can be considered a/an:*
(A) Elementary group (B) Supplementary group
(C) Primary group (D) Secondary group

195. *A successful communicator is the one who knows a lot but is somewhat reserve in his:*
(A) Attitude (B) Dealings
(C) Communication (D) Manners

196. *On whom lies the main responsibility of school management?*
(A) Registrar (B) School dean
(C) Vice-Principal (D) Principal

197. *If any two students are not alike, they differ in their physical and:*
(A) Mental approach (B) Natural approach
(C) Formal approach (D) Informal approach

198. *Who said that "at least one third of the learning that will determine later levels of school achievement has already taken place by age six"?*
(A) Mayer (B) Frobel
(C) Bloom (D) Kohlberg

199. *The main difference between evolutionary and cultural change is that evolutionary change alters heredity whereas cultural change alters:*
(A) Thought (B) Character
(C) Standards (D) Environment

200. *Most educators agree that ________ reading requires an audience situation.*
(A) Oral (B) Evaluative
(C) Learned (D) Thorough

****

ANSWERS

1.	C	2.	C	3.	A	4.	B	5.	C
6.	D	7.	C	8.	B	9.	D	10.	A
11.	D	12.	B	13.	A	14.	C	15.	D
16.	A	17.	C	18.	D	19.	D	20.	D
21.	C	22.	A	23.	C	24.	D	25.	A
26.	B	27.	C	28.	C	29.	A	30.	A
31.	B	32.	D	33.	A	34.	D	35.	C

36.	B	37.	D	38.	D	39.	A	40.	C
41.	B	42.	D	43.	D	44.	B	45.	B
46.	A	47.	D	48.	C	49.	A	50.	C
51.	A	52.	B	53.	C	54.	B	55.	D
56.	A	57.	B	58.	C	59.	B	60.	C
61.	B	62.	C	63.	D	64.	A	65.	D
66.	D	67.	B	68.	B	69.	D	70.	C
71.	C	72.	C	73.	C	74.	B	75.	C
76.	D	77.	B	78.	B	79.	B	80.	B
81.	B	82.	D	83.	D	84.	D	85.	B
86.	A	87.	B	88.	C	89.	D	90.	D
91.	B	92.	A	93.	D	94.	D	95.	D
96.	D	97.	B	98.	B	99.	D	100.	B
101.	B	102.	D	103.	D	104.	A	105.	A
106.	B	107.	A	108.	A	109.	C	110.	A
111.	A	112.	A	113.	C	114.	C	115.	C
116.	C	117.	D	118.	D	119.	D	120.	C
121.	D	122.	C	123.	C	124.	A	125.	C
126.	B	127.	D	128.	B	129.	C	130.	D
131.	B	132.	D	133.	A	134.	D	135.	D
136.	B	137.	A	138.	C	139.	A	140.	C
141.	D	142.	D	143.	C	144.	A	145.	D
146.	D	147.	B	148.	C	149.	D	150.	A
151.	D	152.	B	153.	D	154.	A	155.	D
156.	A	157.	D	158.	B	159.	A	160.	B
161.	A	162.	C	163.	B	164.	D	165.	B
166.	B	167.	D	168.	A	169.	B	170.	C
171.	A	172.	D	173.	A	174.	D	175.	A
176.	D	177.	C	178.	D	179.	C	180.	A
181.	C	182.	A	183.	B	184.	C	185.	A
186.	D	187.	C	188.	D	189.	A	190.	C
191.	A	192.	B	193.	A	194.	D	195.	A
196.	D	197.	A	198.	C	199.	D	200.	A

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Past Years MCQs

Solved On Pedagogy

1. **Most important work of teacher is—**
    - **a. to organize teaching work**
    - **b.** to deliver lecture in class
    - **c.** to take care of children
    - **d.** to evaluate the students

2. **A teacher should be—**

    A) Honest B) Diligent C) **Dutiful** D) Punctual

3. **Environmental education should be taught in schools because—**
    - **a.** it will affect environmental pollution
    - **b. it is important part of life**
    - **c.** it will provide job to teachers
    - **d.** we cannot escape from environment

4. **Noondays Schools have been established to—**
    - **a.** increase number of school in rural areas
    - **b. provide good education in rural areas**
    - **c.** complete 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'
    - **d.** check wastage of education in rural areas

5. **At primary level, it is better to teach in mother language because—**
    - **a.** it develops self-confidence in children
    - **b.** it makes learning easy
    - **c.** it is helpful in intellectual development
    - **d. it helps children in learning in natural atmosphere**

6. **Women are better teacher at primary level because—**
    - **a. they behave more patiently with children**
    - **b.** they are ready to work with low salary
    - **c.** higher qualification is not needed in this profession
    - **d.** they have less chances in other profession

7. You have been selected in all the four professions given below. Where would you like to go ?
(A) **Teacher** (B) Police (C) Army (D) Bank

8. What is most important while writing on blackboard ?
(A) Good writing (B) Clarity in writing
(C) Writing in big letters (D) Writing in small letters

9. Some students send a greeting card to you on teacher's day. What will you do ? You will—
(A) do nothing **(B) say thanks to them**
(C) ask them to not to waste money (D) reciprocate the good wishes to them

10. A student comes late in your class. Then you will—
(A) inform to parents (B) punish him
(C) try to know the reason (D) not pay attention there

11. When the students become failed, it can be understood that—
(A) The system has failed (B) The teachers failure
(C) The text-books failure **(D) The individual student's failure**

12. It is advantage of giving home work that students—
(A) remain busy at home (B) study at home
(C) may be checked for their progress **(D) may develop habit of self study**

15. A teacher has serious defect is he/she—
A. is physically handicapped B. belongs to low socio-economic status
C) has weak personality **D) has immature mental development**

16. The success of teacher is—
(A) high achievement of students (B) good traits of his/her personality
(C) his/her good teaching (D) his/her good character

17. A Deepawali fair is being organized in your school. What would you like to do ?
(A) only to visit the fair **(B) to take part in function**
(C) to take a shop to sell something (D) to distribute free water to visitors

18. The most important trait of a student is—
(A) sense of responsibility (B) to speak truth (C) co-operation **(D) obedience**

19. The purpose of basic education scheme is—
a. universalization of primary education
b. to vocationalise the education
c. to fulfil basic need of persons through education
d. to make education compulsory for all

20. You are teaching a topic in class and a student ask a question unrelated to the topic. What will you do ?
a. you will allow him to ask unrelated question
b. you will not allow him to ask unrealated question
c. you will consider it indiscipline and punish him
d. you will answer the question after the class

21. If you are unable to get a job of teacher, then you will—
(A) start giving tuition at home (B) remain at home till you get a job
(C) take some another job **(D) continue applying for teaching**

22. A teacher can motivate the students by—
(A) giving suitable prizes (B) giving proper guidance
(C) giving examples (D) delivering speech in class

23. If a student does not pay any respect to you, then you will—
(A) ignore him (B) award less marks in examination
(C) talk to his/her parents (D) rebuke him

25. The aim of National Council for teacher education is—
- **a.** to open college of education
- **b.** to promote research in education
- **c. to maintain standards in colleges of education**
- **d.** to provide grant to colleges of education

26. Kindergarten system of education was contributed by—
(A) T. P. Nunn B) Spencer **(C) Froebel** (D) Montessori

27. 'National Council of Educational Research and Training' was established in—
(A) 1961 (B) 1962 (C) 1963 (D) 1964

28. Essay type test are not reliable because—
- **a.** their answers are different
- **b.** their results are different
- **c. their checking is affected by examiner's mood**
- **d.** their responding styles are different

29. A guardian never comes to see you in school. You will—
(A) ignore the child (B) write to the guardian
(C) go to meet him youself (D) start punishing the child

30. To maintain interest among students in class, a teacher should—
(A) use blackboard (B) discuss (C) tell stories **(D) ask question**

31. The purpose of new education policy is—
- **a.** to provide equal opportunity of education to all
- **b. to improve the whole education system**
- **c.** to link the education with employment
- **d.** to delink the degree with education

32. To raise the standard of education, it is necessary—
(A) to evaluate students continuously (B) to give high salary to teachers
(C) to revise curriculum (D) to make good school building

33. What is most important for a teacher ?
(A) to maintain discipline in class (B) to be punctual in class
(C) to remove difficulties of students (D) to be good orator

34. Why students should play games in school ?
(A) It makes them physically strong (B) It makes work easier for teachers
(C) It helps in passing time **(D) It develops co-operation and physical balance**

35. Family is a means of—
(A) Informal education (B) Formal education
(C) Non-formal education (D) Distance education

36. There is tension among villagers and you are teacher there. What will you do ?

(A) You will inform "Gram Pradhan"
(B) You will try to pacify them
(C) You will report to police
(D) You will keep distance from them

37. A teacher can develop social values among students by—

(A) telling them about great people
(B) developing sense of discipline
(C) behaving ideally
(D) telling them good stories

38. What will you do in leisure time in school ? You will—

(A) take rest in teacher's room
(B) read magazines in library
(C) talk to clerks in office
(D) check home work of students

39. A teacher asks the questions in the class to—

(A) keep students busy
(B) maintain discipline
(C) attract student's attention
(D) teach

40. You like teaching profession because—

(A) it has less responsibility
(B) you are interested in it
(C) it is easy
(D) it provide you more holidays

41. How the students should be motivated to get success in life ?

(A) Selected study
(B) Incidental study
(C) Intensive study
(D) Learning by recitation

42. In context of the habit of Absenteeism of student—

a. The principal and parents should get worried
b. The officials of the schools should take action against them as per school's discipline
c. The teachers should take it as a serious problem
d. They should be given less priority in the class room in relation to regular students

43. To whom the responsibility of organisation of curricular activities should be stored with ?

a. The principal
b. The teacher who is appointed for this work
c. The teachers who take interest in it
d. All the teachers

44. When the students try to solve the questions in some different way as taught by the teacher from prescribed books, then these students should be—

a. Discouraged to consult some other books on the subject
b. Encouraged to consult some other books on the subject
c. Suggested to talk with their teacher after the period
d. Suggested to follow the class room notes in order to get good mark in the examination

45. The experienced teachers do not require the detailed lesson plan of a topic because

a. They can teach in a good manner without its help
b. The number of curious students is very poor in the class
c. When they commit some mistake, they do not face any challange from their students
d. They can equip themselves with brief outline as they gain specialisation in it through experience

46. The problem of drop-out in which students leave their schooling in early years can be tackled in a better way through—

(A) Reduction of the weight of curriculum
(B) Sympathy of teachers
(C) Attractive environment of the school
(D) Encouragement of the students

47. The ideal teacher—

(A) Teaches the whole curriculum
(B) Helps his students in learning
(C) Is a friend, philosopher and guide
(D) Maintains good discipline

48. The aim of education should be—

- **a.** To develop vocational skills in the students
- **b.** To develop social awareness in the students
- **c.** To prepare the students for examination
- **d. To prepare the students for practical life**

49. The best method of checking student's homework is—

- **a.** To assign it to intelligent students of the class
- **b.** To check the answers in the class in group manner
- **c.** To check them with the help of specimen answer
- **d. To check by the teacher himself in a regular way**

50. A time bound testing programme for a students should be implemented in Shools so that—

- **a.** The progress of the students should be informed to their parents
- **b.** A regular practice can be carried out
- **c.** The students can be trained for final examinations
- **d. The remedial programme can be adopted on the basis of the feedback from the results**

51. The essential element of the syllabus for the children remained out of school should be

(A) Literacy competencies (B) Life-skills
(C) Numerical competencies **(D) Vocational competencies**

53. The priority to girls education should be given because—

- **a.** The girls are more intelligent in comparison than the boys
- **b.** The girls are lesser in number than boys
- **c.** The girls were badly discriminated in favour of boys in the past
- **d. Only girls are capable of leading for social change**

54. The success of integrated education depends on—

- **a.** The support of community
- **b. The excellence of text-books**
- **c.** The highest quality of teaching-learning material
- **d.** The attitudinal changes in teachers

55. The quality of schools education is exclusively depending upon—

(A) Infrastructural facilities (B) Financial provisions
(C) International support **(D) The quality of teacher education**

56. The idea of Basic Education is propounded by—

(A) Dr. Zakir Hussain (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Rabindranath Tagore

57. The most important indicator of quality of education in a school is—

- **a.** Infrastructural facilities of a school
- **b.** Classroom system
- **c.** Text-books and Teaching-learning material
- **d. Student Achievement level**

58. The best remedy of the student's problems related with learning is—

(A) Suggestion for hard work (B) Supervised study in Library
C) Suggestion for private tuition **(D) Diagnostic teaching**

59. The in-service teacher' training can be made more effective by—

- **a.** Using training package which in well prepared in advance
- **b.** Making it a residential programme
- **c.** Using co-operative approach
- **d. Practising training follow up procedures**

60. Child Labour Prohibition Act (1986)—

- **a. Prohibits all types of child labour up to 14 years of age of child**
- **b.** Prohibits child labour in risk-taking works only
- **c.** Prohibits child labour during school hours only
- **d.** Prohibits child labour by imposing the responsibility of children's education on the employers

61. **Which one of the following statements is not suitable for teachers.**
(a) They really take interest in students
(b) They are capable of guiding students and maintaining discipline
(c) They are not interested in moulding themselves according to the new situation
(d) They are very much enthusiastic about such tasks as are done by teachers

62**. The aim of a teacher is**
(a) to help students get through in the examination
(b) to make students disciplined
(c) to develop the abilities of students
(d) to develop the social behaviours among students

63. **Why will you ask questions from students during the course of a lecture?**
(a) Are the students carefully listening to your lecture?
(b) To learn which one of the students is the brightest one
(c) To learn whether students are understanding (the lecture) or not
(d) To assists the students

64. **A teacher with sober thoughts, in accordance with the rules**
(a) allows students to, make mistakes but instructs them to reduce the number of such mistakes
(b) instructs his students not to commit any mistake at any point of time
(c) takes so many. precautions so that students never make mistakes
(d) give right punishment to those students who make mistakes

65. **If a teacher has to prove his credibility in the evaluation of answer booklets, then he should be**
(a) dutiful
(b) very much regular
(c) impartial
(d) high-handed

66**. The lecture will be communicated more effectively if teachers**
(a) read the prepared notes
(b) prepares good notes in advance and use them as their guides
(c) engage students in immediate discussions
(d) quote examples from other teaching sessions/lectures and engage students in immediate discussions

67. As a teacher, what will you do if students do not attend your class?
(a) Blame students for their absence from the class
(b) Ponder over the present attitude of students in a calm manner
(c) Think about using some interesting techniques of teaching
(d) Try to understand the reasons (for this behaviour) and try to eliminate them

68. Those students, who frequently ask questions in the class
(a) should be advised to meet the teacher outside the classroom
(b) should be encouraged to take part in debates in the class
(c) should be encouraged to find out the answers on their own
(d) should be encouraged to ask questions on a continuous basis

69. Teachers should not have such expectations from their students as are beyond the development stage of the latter. If the former do so they
(a) generate inferiority
(b) generate inferiority, high levels of tension and perplexity among students
(c) generate motivation among students to learn more
(d) None of these

70. The objective of education is to implement all the abilities o1children to the maximum possible extent. This indicates that
(a) the teacher and parents should know how able the children are, or how much capable they are
(b) they should be given good opportunities and a conducive environment, which are helpful in their development to the maximum extent.
(c) it is important that their character is helpful, persuasive and sympathetic
(d) All of these

71. One will have more chances of being successful as a teacher, if
(a) He belongs to the family of teachers
(b) He is trained in teaching
(c) He has ethical values and a good character
(d) He can organize his teaching material systematically and conveys the same effectively.

72. Effective teaching is a function of
(a) Clear and precise communication
(b) Perfect classroom discipline
(c) Regular teaching
(d) Students self-learning

73. Which of the following is most desirable for a teacher?
(a) To be punctual in the class
(b) Clear, precise, and systematic presentation of the subject-matter.
(c) To be strict disciplinarian
(d) To be permissive in the class

74. A good teacher is one who
(a) is highly intelligent
(b) lives simple life
(c) has mastery over his teaching subject
(d) has genuine interest in his students

75. The teacher should
(a) keep distance with his students
(b) help the students to get good marks
(c) do whatever is needed to promote the welfare of his students
(d) teach well and think that his job is over

76. Which of the following is most important for a teacher?
(a) Classroom discipline
(b) Subject he is teaching
(c) Students of the class
(d) Time available for teaching

77. What I like about teaching is that it is the
(a) Most peaceful job
(b) Resort of even the least competent persons
(c) Most challenging job
(d) Most lucrative job because of the scope for private tuition

78. Which is the most sensible idea about teaching and research?
(a) They are two entirely different kinds of activities
(b) They cannot go together
(c) Thy are two sides of the same coin
(d) They interfere with each other

79. A good teacher is one who
(a) Reads a lot
(b) Publishes lots of research gaper
(c). Teaches well
(d) Cooperates well with the principal

80. I will appreciate the teacher who
(a) has strict control over his students
(b) knows the problems of students and helps them
(c) is friendly with the students
(d) has a charming personality

81. Four children are abused by a fifth one, All these four children react differently to the abuse and the ways in which they react are listed below. Which one of the reactions shows the maximum emotional maturity?
(a) Retorts with another abuse
(b) Runs away from the scene
(c) Keeps silent
(d) Gives turn to the situation with humour

82. Communication will be effective
(a) if it is delivered slowly and clearly
(b) if it is delivered in a calm situation
(c) if it reaches the receiver completely
(d) if it reaches the receiver as intended by the sender

83. Communication in the classroom often fails because
(a) the students are inattentive
(b) the teacher is monotonous in delivering the message
(c) the students have no interest in the lesson being taught
(d) there is very much noise in and around the classroom

84. Which of the following will make communication more effective?
(a) Cutting jokes in between
(b) Using multi-sensory appeal
(c) Speaking with high authority
(d) Telling what is useful to the listeners

85. Teaching will be effective if the teacher
(a) is a master of the subject
(b) has much experience in teaching the subject
(c) starts from what students know already
(d) uses many instructional aids

86. One can be a good teacher, if he
(a) has genuine interest in teaching
(b) knows how to control students
(c) knows his subject
(d) has good expression

87. A college teacher will really help the students when she
(a) dictates notes in the class
(b) is objective in her evaluation
(c) encourages students to ask questions
(d) covers the syllabus completely in the class

88. Which is the more desirable outcome of teaching in higher education?
(a) Increase student's achievement
(b) Increase in the level of independent thinking of students
(c) Higher percentage of result
(d) Increase in the number of students who opt for the subject

89. Which of the following statements has the high probability of being correct as applied to higher education?
(a) All students cannot learn and so all do not learn
(b) All students can learn but all do not learn
(c) All students can learn and so all learn
(d) All students cannot learn but all want to learn

90. A teacher has to be
(a) a strict disciplinarian
(b) well versed in the subject
(c) a continuous learner in the subject
(d) sympathetic towards slow learners

91. In higher education, research and teaching are two different activities that
(a) cannot go together
(b) can go, if at all, only in sequential order
(c) can go together
(d) can go together only at the, expense of each other

92. The facial expressions of students relate to which element of the communication process?
(a) Message
(b) Receiver
(c) Channel
(d) Sender

93. Which, is most desirable?
(a) The teacher should make good use of the black-board
(b) The teacher should speak clearly and loudly
(c) The teacher should not allow students to make noise in the class
(d) The teacher shouldexp1ain as simply as possible difficult aspects of the subjectmatter

94, Which is the least important in teaching?
(a) Punishing the students
(b) Maintaining discipline in the class
(c) Lecturing in impressive ways
(d) Drawing sketches and diagrams on the black-board if needed

95. Absenteeism in the class can be minimized by
(a) telling students that it is bad to be absent in the class
(b) punishing the students
(c) teaching the class effectively and regularly
(d) ignoring the fact of absenteeism

96. The most important skill of teaching is
(a) making students understand what the teacher says
(b) covering the course prescribed in his subject
(c) keeping students relaxed while teaching
(d) taking classes regularly

97. Students learn more from a teacher who is
(a) affectionate
(b) one who communicates his ideas precisely and clearly
(c) gentle
(d) hard working

98. Effective teaching, by and large, is a function of
(a) Teacher's scholarship
(b) Teacher's honesty
(c) Teacher's making students learn and understand
(d) Teacher's liking for the job of teaching

99. My reaction to the statement "A good teacher is essentially a good researcher" is that this is
(a) My firm belief
(b) Something I find difficult to agree to
(c) Something which I accept only as an opinion
(d) Only a hypothesis

100. The psychological aspects of the classroom are best managed by
(a) the class teacher
(b) the subject teacher
(c) the principal
(d) the students themselves

101. Which is "feedback" in the newspaper's communication?
(a) Articles
(b) Editorials
(c) Letters to the Editor
(d) News

102. Which of the following steps would you consider first for an effective communication?
(a) Select the channel of communication
(b) Plan the evaluation procedure
(c) Specify the objectives of communication
(d) Identify various media for communication

103. Books can be powerful source of communication, provided
(a) content is abstract
(b) content is illustrative
(c) Medium is Hindi
(d) content is presented through good print

104. To make classroom teaching more effective every teacher should
(a) discuss with colleagues
(b) analyze responses of students
(c) keep him/herself abreast of development in the area in his/her subject
(d) publish his/her writings

105. Meaningful learning takes place when
(a) students are interested in the topics taught
(b) explanations are given within the reach of the students
(c) the new content being taught is related to the previous knowledge of the students
(d) students raise questions and get them clarified

106. A teacher is effective if he/she
(a) explains everything in the class
(b) repeats explanations for each student
(c) provides a variety of learning experiences
(d) answers all questions raised by students

107. Majority of students in a large class are found dozing. There may be something wrong with
(a) the students concerned
(b) the teaching process
(c) the content taught
(d) the time of inst

108. Generalizability of a new teaching method can be tested through research across
(a) Different teachers
(b) Different subjects
(c) Different levels/grades
(d) All the above

109. Good teaching is best reflected by
(a) attendance of students
(b) number of distinctions
(c) meaningful questions asked by students
(d) pin-drop silence in the class

110. The main aim of classroom teaching is
(a) to give information
(b) to develop inquiring mind
(c) to develop personality of students
(d) to help students pass examinations